Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1826. [NO. 70.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of WM Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 26, 1825.—3mt72

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.
November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing vs. Robert Lawing. } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining A. Dunn and others.

IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
t72—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Rutherford County.
Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.
3m74—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns, vs. Henry Yarboro. } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land; and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro summoned as guarnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*
3m73—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*
59—3m—pr. adv. $4.

Constables' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office,

MAP
Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞ Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Sheller,
A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the *Patent Corn Sheller* will be $11 delivered at the shop, or $12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.
Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 57tf

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of February next, in the town of Charlotte, I will sell, on a credit of twelve months, four likely young NEGROES—two fellows, one of them a good blacksmith; the other under a high character as a farmer, an excellent wagoner, &c.; two girls from 13 to 15 years of age.

Bond and approved security will be required.
WASHINGTON MORRISON,
Agent for the proprietor.
Jan. 17, 1826. 4t70

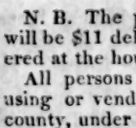
State of North-Carolina,
Cabarrus County.
In Chancery—Fall Term, 1825.

Wm. J. Alexander and D. F. Caldwell, vs. John Clay, and Nathan Philips, executor of John Caruthers, deceased. } Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Clay is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

THOS. KERR, c. m. e.
6t74—pr. adv. $2 50.

Stray.



I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.
Dec. 9, 1825. 3t75

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, on Wednesday of next February court, if not sold at private sale before, three hundred and thirty-six acres of

Valuable Land,

and well timbered, on both sides of the Beattie's Ford road, three miles and a quarter from Charlotte, with an elegant situation to build on, and a good spring, both near the road and near the centre of the largest body of good land, and lies as well as any in that section of the county.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.
Jan. 21, 1826. 4t72

Deeds for sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

THE DEAD TRUMPETER.

Wake, soldier!–wake!–thy war horse waits,
To bear thee to the battle back;—
Thou slumberest at a foeman's gates;—
Thy dog would break thy bivouac;—
Thy plume is trailing in the dust,
And thy red falchion gathering rust.

Sleep, soldier!–sleep!–thy warfare o'er.—
Not thine own bugle's loudest strain
Shall ever break thy slumbers more,
With summons to the battle-plain;
A trumpet-note more loud and deep,
Must rouse thee from that leaden sleep!

Thou need'st nor helm nor cuirass, now,
—Beyond the *Grecian* hero's boast;—
Thou wilt not quail thy naked brow,
Nor shrink before a myriad host,—
For head and *heel* alike are sound,
A thousand arrows cannot wound!

Thy mother is not in thy dreams,
With that wild, widowed look she wore
The day—how long to her it seems!—
She kissed thee, at the cottage door,
And sickened at the sounds of joy
That bore away her only boy!

Sleep, soldier!—let thy mother wait,
To hear thy bugle on the blast;
Thy dog, perhaps, may find the gate,
And bid her home to thee at last;—
He cannot tell a sadder tale
Than did thy clarion, on the gale,
When last—and far away—she heard its lingering echoes fail!

DESULTORY.

On the Length of the Electric Flash producing Lightning By M. GAY LUSSAC.—The length of the flash during storms is always very great, and one may readily ascertain, in a mountainous country, that it frequently exceeds a league. This extraordinary length, and the awful sound produced by the flash, induces us naturally to admit, that the quantity of electricity which forms it, is incomparably greater than that which may be accumulated in the largest electric batteries.—We cannot produce explosion except at the distance of a few centimetres, (an inch or two,) and the intensity which we must suppose is required in batteries to make an explosion at the distance of a few metres, (or a few yards,) only, would be so great as to make it impossible it could be retained on a coated surface by the pressure of the air. On the other side, when lightning falls on a lightning-rod, it frequently happens that only a small portion of the point, perhaps three or four millimetres (0.12 to 0.16 of inch,) is fused; and this effect is not very different to what may be produced by large electrical batteries. But we cannot really judge of the intensity of electricity accumulated on our conductors, and on a thunder-cloud by the length of the spark. The electricity is retained on our conductors by the pressure of the air; the spark only occurs when this pressure can be overcome by the electricity. On the contrary, the electricity is retained on a cloud, only by the resistance it affords to it as a non-conducting body; and equally pressed as it is by this fluid which surrounds it on all sides, it should obey the slightest attractive or repulsive forces by which it is affected. We may therefore conceive, that as soon as the electricity has formed a stratum, no matter how attentuated, so that it be continuous, the flash may occur and pass through considerable distances. The intensity of the flash will be produced by the quantity of electricity contained in the immense stratum enveloped in the cloud. If the stratum is not continuous, which is very probable in so bad a conductor as a cloud, or if all the electricity spread over the space occupied by the cloud has not not had time to disengage itself, so as to arrive at the surface of the cloud, the discharge will only be partial, and the redoubled peals of thunder will easily be understood. It appears impossible to us, according to these observations, that the thickness of the electric stratum can ever be any thing like so great on the surface of a thunder cloud as on that of a solid conductor; for the repulsion of its molecules would dissipate it in the air. We perceive nothing to retain it but the resistance of the air as a non-conductor, and that resistance can be but very small.

As the primitive electricity spread over the space occupied by a thunder-cloud can unite but very slowly into a thin stratum, it becomes difficult, according to the theory of Volta, to attribute to it the formation of hail in particles as large as those which is sometimes observed; the phenomenon, however, is certainly connected with atmospheric electricity; and though we are not acquainted with all the circumstances which would enable us to comprehend it, we must not reject a cause because it appears to us not to have an intensity proportional to the effects we would explain.

Steam.—The strides which steam is making in the economy of the country, are more gigantic and surprising than those who are domesticated at a distance from its immediate operation imagine; but the capability of the locomotive engine to travel with ease and safety with a weight of ninety tons in its train, at the rate of eight miles an hour, having been proved by that opening of the Darlington and Stockton rail roads, it becomes our duty to submit a more detailed statement of its powers and advantages than we believe has yet appeared in print.

The engine will travel over 25 miles 7 times a day, making 175 miles a day's work, with 90 tons of small coals each day, or 42 tons per week, which at an average cost of 7s will be 14*l* 14s. One man and a boy in constant attendance, supposing the 24 hours equal to three days, will be three men and three boys each day, which at 16s 6d will add 5*l* 8s 6d—making the total weekly expense 19*l* 17s 6d.—The engine will cost 600*l*; 80 wagons 900*l*—giving 1500*l* for the entire set out.

Now, 90 tons will load 6 boats; each of these boats will be a day in performing 20 miles; therefore 52 boats with 52 horses, 52 men and 52 boys, will be required to execute the transfer of 90 tons 175 miles in one day; each horse will cost weekly one guinea, each man a guinea, and each boy 12s. forming a total weekly charge of 140*l* 8s in lieu of 19*l* 17s and 6d. The 52 boats and horses will be worth 10,000*l*, and requiring a considerably greater amount to keep them in repair; throwing a balance of full 7000*l* per annum in favour of every locomotive engine that may be used. How many may eventually be at work it will be difficult to conjecture; but as 40 would be required to work the London, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and the Manchester and Stockport lines, in all probability not less than 500 would be employed, and as the saving on every five engines would be equal to the interest of one million, the 500 would put the people in possession of a sum as great as the interest of one hundred millions sterling, independent of the advantage of speed, and the great saving of tonnage, the rail road lines being one third shorter than the canals in use. Finally, 1000 persons may be conveyed one mile, or one person 1000 miles, by locomotive engines, at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of something less than five pence. *English paper.*

Disordered Eyes.—Most of even our local diseases originate in a bad state of the stomach; a truth which cannot be too often impressed upon those who are disposed to dabble in quackish ointments and nostrums. Mr. Abernethy traces nearly all the maladies which affect the eye to this fertile cause of human suffering, and tells the following amusing story in illustration of the vulgar errors on the subject:—"A lady and a gentleman brought their child to me with inflamed eyes; the pupil could hardly be distinguished; there were ulcers on the cornea, and it was very much clouded. They said, 'Sir, we are going out of town and we thought we would ask your opinion of our child's eyes; he has been under the care of the most eminent surgeons, and he is rather worse than better.' I said—'Do you expect that I will prescribe an eye-water or an eye-salve, and so on? I tell you that I am persuaded that the cause of irritable eyes is a disordered state of the stomach and bowels.'—I desired the lad to put out his tongue, and it was very much furred, and dirty indeed. I told them that they must pay great attention to the child's diet, to the regulation of his bowels, to take exercise in the open air, and so on.—'Oh! they said, 'if that was all the advice I could give, they should wish me good morning;' so they paid me a guinea, and off they went. They were going into Devonshire, and when they were about seventy miles from town, the child was seized with a diarrhœa, which caused them to stop on the road, and in a day or two the child's eyes became very much better; they now began to think that there was some truth in what had been told them about a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, and away they came again towards town, after having travelled about seventy miles, to hear something more of this matter, which, if they had had a little patience, they would have heard at first in a few minutes."

A WIFE.—Moore, in his life of Sheridan, thus speaks of Sheridan's first wife, Miss Linley, that was:—"We have already seen with what pliant sympathy she followed her husband throughout his various pursuits–identifying herself with the politician as warmly and readily as with the author, and keeping love still attendant on genius through all his transactions. As the wife of the dramatist and manager, we find her calculating the receipts of the house, assisting in the adaption of her husband's opera, and reading over the plays sent in by dramatic candidates. As the wife of the senator and orator, we see her, with no less zeal, making extracts from state papers, and copying out ponderous pamphlets—entering with all her heart and soul into the details of elections, & even endeavoring to fathom the mysteries of the funds. The affectionate and sensible care with which she wathed over, not only her own children, but those which her beloved sister, Mrs. Tickell, confided to her in dying, gives the finish to this picture of domestic usefulness. When it is recollected too, that the person thus homely employed was gifted with every charm that could adorn and delight society, it would be difficult, perhaps, to find any where a more perfect example of that happy mixture of utility and ornament in which all that is prized by the husband and the lover combines, and which renders woman, what the sacred fire was to the Parsees—not only an object of adoration on their altars, but a source of warmth and comfort to their hearts."

Dimensions of the Capitol of the United States, and its Grounds.—The ground within the Iron Railing, 20 acres and 1-8. Length of Foot Walk, outside of Railing, ¾ of a mile and 185 feet.

The Building is as follows:

Length in front	360 feet.
Depth of Wings	120 do.
East Projection and Steps	65 do.
West do. do.	83 do.

Covering 1½ acres, and 1825 feet.

Height of Wings to top of Balustrade	70 feet.
Height to top of Centre Dome	140 do.
Representatives' room, greatest length	95 do.
Representatives' room, greatest height	60 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest length	74 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest height	42 do.

Great Central Rotunda, 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high.
Library, 92 by 34, and 36 feet high.

Great Solar Eclipse.—On the 12th of February, 1831, (says the Geneva, N. Y. Gazette) there will be a great eclipse of the sun, visible to us. At 11 h. 26 min. A. M. a small black dent will appear on one side of the sun, which will increase to the middle of the eclipse, when only a small edge of light, extending beautifully down on each side, will be visible. The darkness will be so great that the largest stars will appear, and obscurity will shade terrestrial things.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.

In the Senate, the principal part of yesterday's session was passed in the consideration of Executive business. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Holmes, for an inquiry into the expediency of making further provision for furnishing merchant vessels with medicine chests, and with necessary medicines. The Naval committee were discharged from the further consideration of the communication of Com. Porter; and an unfavorable report was made by the Post-Office committee on the petition of James Beddo, a mail contractor. A resolution of the state of Alabama was presented by Mr. King, on the subject of the purchase of some sections of public land on Spring Hill, near Mobile, as a place of retreat for health to the inhabitants of that place.

Among the bills introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday, was one to compensate Mrs. Decatur for the services of Captain Stephen Decatur, in destroying the frigate Philadelphia; and a bill to authorize the subscription or purchase of Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal. Several resolutions were agreed to, one on motion of Mr. Bryan, of N. C. to inquire into the expediency of surveying the cascades of Taggert Valley river, in Western Virginia; on motion of Mr. Adams, of N. Y. relative to certain surveys in the State of New-York; on motion of Mr. White, of Florida, on the subject of providing by law for the settlement of the accounts of the Judges of East and West Florida, and their clerks, while acting as Commissioners under the treaty between Spain and the United States; and on motion of Mr. Anderson, of Maine, inquiring into the expediency of defining by law what shall constitute a chest of medicines for the ships and vessels in the merchant service. Several communications were laid before the House from the Departments of War and the Treasury, in reply to resolutions of the House. A question was taken on Mr. Mercer's amendment to the Judiciary bill, which was negatived; other amendments were offered, which are still pending.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, presented, on Monday, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, praying that measures may be taken by the General Government, forthwith, for opening a canal communication between the waters of the Tennessee river and those of the Alabama, through the Hiwassee and Conasanga streams, and that, as the object is of high national importance, that the expense be defrayed out of the national treasury.

JANUARY 26.—In the Senate, four resolutions were submitted; one by Mr. Harrison, for the message of Mr. Jefferson, relative to an expedition across the country to the North Western Coast; one by Mr. Robbins, for an inquiry into the expediency of erecting a Custom House in the town of Newport, Rhode-Island. The bill to abolish the discriminating duties of tonnage and impost was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. submitting to the Senate some interesting and luminous views in relation to the expediency and policy of the measure. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers was taken up, and, after some debate, was laid on the table. The bill concerning the school lands in Ohio, was passed, and only waits the signature of the President to become a law.

The bill to amend the Judicial System was yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 132 to 58. Several attempts were made to amend and postpone the bill, but the friends of the measure held together, and finally triumphed over an opposition feeble in numbers, but respectable for their talents and their perseverance. Mr. Miner, of Pen. laid on the table some resolutions on the subject of Panama, which he accompanied by some appropriate remarks, which called forth a few observations from Mr. Forsyth. A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Strong, of N. Y. directing an inquiry into the expediency of making more frequent sales of the public lands, and in smaller quantities; on motion of Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, relative to deserters; and on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, of N. York, relative to the removal of discriminating duties. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, calling for information from the War Department, relative to the practicability of a survey of the Muscle Shoals; and another by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode-Island, relative to the services of Mr. Monroe, the late President of the United States.

JANUARY 27.—In the Senate, the bill to abolish the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost was passed and sent to the House of Representatives. A few petitions of a private character were presented and referred, and the resolutions offered yesterday were adopted.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ingham, of Penn. made a report from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, respecting a road from the city of Baltimore to the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the survey of a route; which was read twice, and is ordered to a third reading to-day. The report will be found in our regular report of proceedings. A bill to erect a marble monument to General WASHINGTON, was reported by Mr. Bassett, of Virginia, from the select committee to whom the subject was referred. The resolution offered on Wednesday by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, in relation to the survey of the Muscle Shoals, was modified by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, to embrace other surveys; and in this form was agreed to. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Condict, of New-Jersey, calling on the Secretary of the Navy as to the advantage of a Breakwater at the Capes of Delaware, to the Navy of the United States. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Stewart, of Penn. calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate of the cost of completing a line of canals along the Atlantic sea-board, from Boston to New-Orleans. A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Bradley, of Vermont, in relation to the payment of arrearages of pensions due to deceased pensioners, to their widows and orphans. The bill to amend the Judicial System was read a third time and passed. The residue of the day was spent in the discussion, in committee, of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, in which little progress was made.

JANUARY 28.—In the Senate two bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—a bill for the relief of Wilkins Tannehill, and a bill to authorize the printing and distribution of the Infantry Tactics, for the use of the militia. The bill for the relief of Demas Deming was rejected. A number of petitions was presented, among which was one from a company in New-York, for authority to explore, in search of copper, the south side of Lake Superior. A resolution was offered by Mr. Benton, to authorize a subscription on behalf of the Government, to the Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company. The bill from the House of Representatives, to amend the Judicial system, was twice read, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A long discussion took place in the House of Representatives, on a motion of Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, to postpone the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, until Monday week, which was intended to supersede the going into committee on the bill. The question was not taken when the House adjourned. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee. calling on the President for information of the credits allowed to the Ex-President, under a letter of Robert Smith, Esq. the Secretary of State in 1810. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Hayne, of Ga. calling for information from the Secretary of War, what addition would be made to the military establishment, to preserve the various fortifications embraced in the contemplated system of National Defence. Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass. relative to the expediency of reducing the duty on imported Sugar; on motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, in relation to compensation to the Governor, Secretary, and Judges, of the Territory of Indiana, for services performed by them while acting in those capacities in Louisiana, in 1804; on motion of the same gentleman, relative to the School Lands in Indiana; and on motion of Mr. Stewart, as to the expediency of placing part of the proceeds of the Post Office Establishment under the control of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of enabling him to remove obstructions on any of the great mail roads. The resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. Condict, relative to the Breakwater in Delaware Bay, was laid on the table, after a few remarks. The committee to whom that subject was referred, are said to have authorized their chairman to report against any appropriation for that object.

JANUARY 31.—In the Senate, the resolution proposing an amendmeut to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice-President, which was made the special order for the day, was postponed and made the order for Monday next. Three bills were passed—a bill for the relief of Wilkins Tannehill—a bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore, and a bill to distribute among the militia the system of Infantry Tactics adopted in the United States army. A resolution was offered by Mr. Dickerson, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute annually among the several states, and territories, the sum of three millions of dollars, for the purpose of Education and Internal Improvement, to be apportioned among them according to the rate of direct taxation.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Stewart, of Penn. reported a bill from the committee on Roads and Canals, authorizing a subscription for stock in the Washington Turnpike road company. A bill was also reported from the Naval committee, by Mr. Bartlett, of New-Hampshire, concerning the Naval Establishment, an abstract of which will be found in our proceedings. After a slight discussion, the resolution laid on the table, on Friday, by Mr. Cocke, of Tenn. calling for information relative to the accounts of Mr. Monroe, was again laid on the table. Mr. Reed, of Mass. laid some resolutions on the table, calling for information relative to certain surveys from the War Department. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Drayton, of S. C. relative to the establishment of a Navy Yard at Charleston, or St. Mary's. Mr. Metcalfe, of Ken. laid a resolution on the table, on the subject of Panama. The House then resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, when, after a most luminous speech from Mr. M'Lane, of Del. and a few remarks from Mr. Forsyth, the question to postpone the consideration of the bill to Monday next, was negatived by a vote of 101 to 51.

General Intelligence.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO AND PERU.

Captain Johnson, of the brig Trafalgar, from Jamaica, has favored Mr. Lyford (the proprietor of the Norfolk Reading Room) with files of Jamaica papers to the 31st ult. We find among them two documents of great interest, and worthy a distinguished place in the archives of his tory, as designating the foundation of two free, and independent, and powerful republics: we allude to the Decree of the General Assembly of Upper Peru, awarding the highest honors in the power of a generous and grateful people to bestow upon their immortal liberator and benefactor, the heroic BOLIVAR, and his compatriots in arms—and the capitulation for the surrender of the proud castle of Ulloa, (the last resting place for the iron hoof of tyranny,) to the Independent Government of Mexico. We give them both at full length, proud that our paper should contain records to which posterity will refer with mingled emotions of pleasure and veneration. Henceforth, Peru owns the proud appellation of the REPUBLIC OF BOLIVAR, and the seat of her government bears the name of SUCRE, in honor of that illustrious champion of Peruvian Independence.

The above paragraph is from the Norfold Herald. We have not room in this day's Intelligencer to insert the documents at large. The decree of the General Assembly of the Upper Provinces of Peru, constitutes a new State, to be called the *Republic of Bolivar*. The degree directs medals and engravings to be executed, in honor of the Liberator, orders that an equestrian statue of him shall be placed in the capital of each State of the Republic—gives him the supreme executive power of the Republic when in it, and the title of Protector, when absent—directs, that after his death, his birthday shall be annually celebrated as a national festival, &c. The decree confers also the highest honors on General SUCRE, gives his name to the metropolis of the Republic, directs statues of him to be placed in the capitals, and orders the celebration of his birth day, &c. &c.

By Bogota papers, it appears that the election of President in the Republic of Colombia, resulted again in the unanimous election of Bolivar. *Nat. Intel.*

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

The Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, has lately concluded negotiations with several African chiefs for the purchase of additional territory. And a large and fertile region between the Montserado and St. Paul's rivers, unlimited in its extent towards the interior, and well adapted to all purposes of agriculture, is now under the jurisdiction of the Society. The river St. Paul's is north nine miles from the Montserado, but so connected with it by Stockton creek as to be visted by boats from Monrovia at all seasons, in the course of two hours. The width of this river is about half a mile, and the depth at the mouth quite across (varying but little) from three to four fathoms. The banks, for many miles, are elevated above its level from twenty to thirty feet, the country champaign, free from stones, formerly covered with villages, but now desolated by the slave trade. A spot has been laid off on the St. Paul's for a settlement, and is, before this, believed to be occupied by enterprising settlers from Virginia. *Repository.*

Unfortunate Occurrence.—A school-master, by the name of Blake, in Salisbury, Vt. has unfortunately caused the death of a young man, by the name of Howard, aged 18. It appears that the deceased, with two younger brothers, had been in the habit of defying the teachers, and disturbing the school for years. And Blake was engaged under the belief that he possessed sufficient energy to preserve order against the Howards. Last Saturday week however, a younger brother behaved badly, and ran out of school.—He was called back, and admonished that if he did not return, he would be punished. On Monday, he came, with his elder brother, the deceased, to protect him. Blake called him up for punishment, when the deceased interfered, and told him to let his brother alone. Blake ordered the other to sit down; but he refused. Blake then seized a crutch from a lame scholar, and gave him a blow on the head. Howard clenched him, and Blake gave him another blow, which fractured his skull, and he died the same day. Blake surrendered himself into the hands of justice. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We hope for the sake of "subordination" and salutary discipline, that Mr. Blake will be promptly and honorably acquitted. For if boys, little or big, will raise the arm of insubordination against their teachers or superiors, they ought to take the consequences. Suppose Mr. Blake had allowed the deceased young man to rescue the boy from punishment, what would have been the consequence to the school? Every boy would have been master and the master the veriest boy among them. *Balt. Patriot.*

It becomes our painful duty to record the most distressing event which has occurred in our city for many years: At about sunrise, on Monday last, Southey Bond, Esq. committed suicide, in one of his out-houses, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was in his 56th year, had been a merchant in this place for about 30 years, and had maintained, through life, a character of incorruptible integrity and great frankness of manners, a politeness and hospitality, which endeared him to all his friends and acquaintances. He had, for 15 years, been a member of the Baptist Church, and his deportment corresponded with his profession—his piety was undoubted.—He has left an affectionate wife and four promising children to lament their irreparable loss. We understand, that, for several weeks previous to his death, he appeared to be much distressed in mind, that even his family are unacquainted with the cause which led to the commission of the desperate act.

Raleigh Star.

On the 11th inst. at Cartersville, in Virginia, a traveller committed suicide by cutting his throat, after having attempted to destroy every thing about him, which could lead to the discovery of his name.

"His appearance," says the Richmond Enquirer, "indicated him to be about 27 or 28 years of age, appeared to be in bad health, dressed genteelly in blue cassimere pantaloons, striped marseilles waistcoat, black cloth coat, new hat, and a pair of new morocco boots. His socks which were of white wool, and which he had put into his pocket, no doubt with the intention of destroying, were old, and marked, one A. A. and the other I. H. A. He was about five feet ten inches high, had dark hair, and one of his foreteeth projected out further than the rest. He told the bar-keeper, he was on his way to Fredericksburg, had sent his trunk on by the stage, and he had not long been from Richmond."

We are informed that a man by the name of Amos, who resided in the upper part of Hartford county, sat down to his dinner, and in attempting to eat, was choaked, and expired at the table!—It is said he was intoxicated!—Another solemn warning to the intemperate.

Bond of Union.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday, the 3d inst. a child between 3 and 4 years of age, of Mr. Daniel Price, of Lower Salford township, in this county, lost its life by its clothes catching fire. The mother, we learn, had left the house but a short time for the purpose of milking her cow, when she heard the cries of her child who was running towards the barn—the mother endeavored to extinguish the flame with her hands, but in vain, the child was burnt from the feet to the head, and expired in the course of two days. Mrs. Price was very much injured by the fire. Let this be another and a lasting caution to those who have the care of children.

Norristown Herald.

Quackery.—Tuth Wheeler, a cancer doctor in Providence, R. I. brought an action against a Mr. Hill to recover pay for attending upon his wife and dressing her cancer ten different times. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Hill had no cancer, but a scrophulus humour—and that the quack had applied vitriol to the supposed cancer in such quantities as to seriously injure the patient. The plaintiff was nonsuited, on the ground that a person undertaking any profession must possess skill in the exercise of that profession to entitle him to recover.

FLORIDA CANAL.—We have been highly gratified to perceive, says the National Journal, that the public attention in every quarter of the union has been attracted to the interesting communication of Mr. White, the delegate of Florida, to the Secretary of War, on the subject of a canal across the peninsula of Florida. There is scarcely a gazette that comes into our hands that has not some commendation of the great scheme, by which the whole commerce of the Western States is to be transported by a new and safe channel to the Atlantic ports; and from the spirit manifested in both houses of Congress, there can no doubt but the measure will be carried by a majority almost approaching unanimity. Mr White is the first gentleman, we believe, who suggested a ship channel—a boat canal has long been talked of, and written about; but a channel similar to that now projected in France, from Paris to the Ocean, and in England, from St. George's to the English [illegible] that seems now to be so highly thought of, in a commercial point of view so important to the nation, in avoiding the dangers of the West India seas, and the still more appalling dangers of pirates, is a suggestion of but recent origin. It avoids all the perils of the gulf stream where it is most confined, rapid, and dangerous; brings Boston, New York and New Orleans in juxta position with each other, and exempts us, from any future apprehension, on our part, of the power into whose hands Cuba may fall.

Anecdote.—About two months after the failure of the Eagle Bank, a respectable looking man called into a lottery office and inquired if bills of that Bank would be taken for tickets, and stated that he had a five dollar bill of that description, which he had just ascertained was uncurrent. He was asked how long the bill had been in his possession; the reply was, only two or three weeks; that he lived a little way into the interior and took it of a traveller whom he had entertained for a night. Somewhat surprised that a person, apparently in good circumstances and of considerable intelligence, could be ignorant of the failure of that Bank, a by-stander inquired if he took a *newspaper*. The stranger replied, he formerly took one, but thinking himself unable to *afford* the *expense*, he had a few months before discontinued it.

Connecticut Chronicle.

On Thursday last Samuel Jones, Esq. of the city of New-York, was nominated by Gov. Clinton for the office of Chancellor of New-York to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Sanford to the U. S. Senate, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Jones was, during the reign of parties, a thorough going federalist; and, pending the last Presidential election, a suppporter of Mr. Crawford. His appointment is given in the Albany Advertiser as further proof "of the absence of former party feelings."

Balt. Patriot.

USURY.—The usury laws of Massachusetts are undergoing some considerable modification. We recollect the case of a widow and her children in Massachusetts, being deprived of her whole estate, which consisted in a bond of a large amount, but which had been taken by her husband at a rate of interest above the legal standard. A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Massachusetts by a majority of 26, so far amending the law against usury, as to provide that when a contract is made to take interest at a greater rate than six per cent. per annum, it shall not render void the contract as far as regards the principal, and the legal interest; but every contract for the payment of a greater rate of interest than that above named, shall be void so far as regards the excess; and in rendering judgment in an action on such contract, it is made the duty of the court to deduct the excess, and render judgment for the principal, with legal interest. Banks are forbidden to take interest at a higher rate than six per cent. under penalty of a forfeiture of their charters. This we consider just and equitable; for as the law stood, and yet stands in many other states, too great a facility was offered to villany to exercise its propensities. A rogue had only to inspire confidence in a man who had money and induce him to lend it him at a high interest *in confidence* and good faith in the borrower's honor, and then turn about and plead the usury laws to cheat him of the whole of it.

Baltimore Patriot.

CAUTION.—We have seen a bill of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, of the denomination of *two* dollars, altered to that of *one hundred*. The words two dollars in the body of the bill have been extracted, and words one hundred substituted, and at the upper and lower edges of the bill the same thing has been done. The discovery can be easily made if the vignette is observed, as bills of different denominations have different vignettes. *Patriot.*

Milton Toll Bridge.—We take great pleasure in announcing that the Toll Bridge erected across the River Dan at this place, is now finished for crossing. On this piece of work we believe the contractor, Mr. *John W. L. Daniel*, has done his best, as we have the authority of the contractor of the public works for the Roanoke Navigation company, in saying, that it is the best finished and most durable piece of work any where in this section of country. *Milton Gazette.*

An old farmer of Wake county, by the name of John Winningham, perished in the late snow storm at his own gate, in consequence of intoxication.

At Bengal, about ten thousand boys and fifteen hundred girls, are in course of education under the auspices of the British.

There are said to be now in New-South Wales, upwards of 12,000 male convicts, while the females do not amount to more than as many hundreds.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1826.

The difficulties with Georgia, arising out of the Creek treaty, have at length been adjusted, by a new treaty with the Indians, in which they cede all their lands to the General Government. The Secretary of War, it is stated, employed the agency of Gov. Cass, in forming the treaty; his long intercourse with the Indians, and the intimate knowledge which he possesses of their character, rendering him peculiarly qualified for that business.

In reference to this treaty, the Richmond Whig says—"We hope the grumbling of the Georgians will now be stopped by *dirt*, if they could not be by reason and humanity."

Dr. Crump has been elected in Randolph's district, by a majority of 33 votes over his opponent, Wm. B. Giles, who lives in another district. Mr. Giles having now been defeated in two successive attempts to get into Congress, can remain at his "*Wigwam*," and write "*Disquisitions*" at his leisure. His recent defeats will probably render him still more irritable; and we may expect shortly to see the columns of the *Enquirer* overcharged with venom.

The editors of the *Raleigh Register*, in announcing the election of Mr. Sandford as U. S. Senator from New-York, by a *unanimous* vote of both branches of the legislature, ask—"How is it possible that such harmony was observed in the selection of an officer to fill an elevated station at a critical juncture?" Their answer follows close on the heels of their interrogatory; and from it we learn, that the grand agent in producing this harmonious election was their old friend *King Caucus*. The editors add—"We here plainly feel the effects and see the consequences of caucus nominations;" and so they plainly felt the effects and saw the consequences of the memorable caucus nomination at Washington, which taught them a lesson that ought not so soon to have been forgotten. The editors of the Register "approve the system of caucus nominations, whether called into exercise for the recommendation of State officers or Presidential candidates"—we do not doubt it—they have given proof enough of their approbation; but the people disapprove it, and have spoken their disapprobation in a voice that has been heard from Maine to Georgia. And the "consequences" of this disapprobation, we trust, will be felt, long after the system itself shall have passed away, and be remembered only in the pages of history.

The bill to amend the Judiciary system of the United States, has been ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives, by a vote af 132 to 58. We thought the opposition to the bill would muster a stronger vote than this. It is now reported in the papers, that the bill will have to encounter a more powerful opposition in the Senate, and that its fate in that body is very doubtful: so it was predicted of the House, but the result has falsified the prediction.

The interest and convenience of the Western States, as far as we are able to judge, call for the passage of this bill; and on principles of justice and equality they are certainly entitled to it. "Every state in the Union," says Mr. Livingston, "is unquestionably entitled to the presence of a Circuit Judge. If it be any *benefit*, it is a benefit to which *all* are entitled." This, we think, cannot be denied. The Western States want a Circuit Judge, also adds Mr. Livingston, "for uniformity. Why? Where is the use of uniformity in the system? Is the question seriously asked? If so, he would answer, first—because it *is* uniformity, and ought not to be departed from without good and sufficient reason. The rule is either beneficial or not; if it be, we have no right to withhold it from others; if it be not, we should relinquish it ourselves. Is it a burden? We are false to our constituents, not to shake it off:—if it is *not* a burden, we ought not to refuse it to our sister states." This reasoning appears to us to be entirely correct; and we do not see how any one, wishing to do equal and exact justice, could oppose the passage of the bill.

Of the representatives from North-Carolina, Messrs. Holmes, Williams, Bryan and Hines, voted in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Connor, Carson, Long, Edwards, Alston, Mangum, McNeil, Sanders and Sawyer, in opposition.

On Tuesday evening last, the citizens of this place were alarmed by repeated cries of distress, apparently coming from the creek about a mile east of the town: a large number immediately mounted their horses, and started off to ascertain the cause, and afford assistance. When they arrived at the creek, they found that the carriage of Col. Thos. G. Polk, in which were his two daughters, and a young lady of this village, had been swept down the creek, and was then lying athwart a log and resting against a tree which projected over the creek—the water was running through the carriage, at the same time rising rapidly, and its inmates were immersed to their necks in water. From this perilous situation they were rescued by the timely and spirited exertions of several individuals, after having remained in the water for nearly half an hour.

The creek was swollen by the heavy rain of Tuesday; but as the carriage had forded it, coming into town, not more than half an hour previous to the accident, the driver on his return, drove into it unsuspicious of danger. The obstruction of the carriage, in its passage down the stream, by the log, saved the lives of the young ladies who were in it. The horses were cut loose and saved—the harness, cushions in the carriage, &c. were carried down the creek.

The water rose so fast, that in less than thirty minutes after the young ladies were relieved, the carriage was completely immersed, only a small black spot being perceptible, to indicate where it lay.

We have received copies of Mr. Benton's Report in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of amending the Constitution as to the manner of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States. It has not been in our power to give this elaborate and ample production a close perusal; but it appeared to us, in our cursory reading, to contain some ingenious and forcible suggestions. The writer is anxious to deprive the House of Pepresentatives of all part in the election of those officers, as "*a pre-existing body of men*, assembled at the seat of government, brought into daily contact with the candidates," &c.; but we have not observed any mention of legislative *caucuses* for the nomination of the Chief Magistrate. The self-created "central power" deserved to be particularly noticed in a discussion of the kind.

N. Gaz.

The House of Representatives of the state of Ohio, have *disapproved* of the alteration of the Constitution of the United States, as to the manner of choosing the President and Vice-President, proposed by the state of Tennessee, *without a dissenting voice.*

A proposition is now under consideration in the Legislature of Massachusetts, for furnishing every town in the State with a copy of the History of Massachusetts, from the first settlement of the country to the present time. It is a plan well calculatad to illustrate and strengthen the republican principles upon which our political institutions are founded; to perpetuate the glorious deeds of our forefathers; and to teach the rising generation the value of liberty, by contrasting it with the early condition of their ancestors, and showing the vast magnitude of its cost, as well in treasure as in the blood of the firmest and purest patriots that ever lived. Other states, we hope, will follow the example—indeed, it would be money well expended, to put cheap copies of such Histories, into the hands of every man who is enrolled for the defence of his country. He fights best who knows what he fights for.

Alexandria Gazette.

Effects of Education.—The Worcester Spy states, that during more than 30 years past, in Worcester county, (Mass.) comprehending, at present, 44 towns and 80,000 inhabitants, there has been but one solitary conviction for a capital offence.

In the year 1824 it appears that 239 men and 132 women committed suicide in France, being a diminution of 19 in number. The greatness of the number is openly attributed to the gambling tables, the lottery, and the houses of debauch kept up by the government for the sake of the profit derived from them, with the distress that inevitably follows those who become their dupes.

Mr. Giles, in the Richmond Enquirer, is pouring out his venom upon Mr. Adams. There are no terms too disrespectful for his pen or the columns of that paper. Who would suppose that the man who is now dipping his pen in poison, would have once spoken thus of Mr. Adams!

From Mr. Giles' Speech on the Embargo.

"This cruel attack [by Mr. Pickering] has imposed upon me an indispensable obligation to defend this absent gentleman [Mr. Adams;] and it has been principally this circumstance, which has driven me again most reluctantly into this debate. Sir, I can attest, and now do attest with great pleasure, the disinterestedness and purity of the motives which dictated that gentleman's [Mr. Adams] late political conduct. As to its wisdom, that is matter of opinion, and now in a course of experiment; but as to his exemption from all views of personal promotion, or aggrandizement, I here assert that fact, *upon my own knowledge and upon my own responsibility*, as far as can be warranted by the most explicit and unequivocal assurances from the gentleman himself; *given too under circumstances, which render their sincerity unquestionable.* It gives me great pleasure to defend this absent gentleman, not only on account of his innocence of those reproaches, but on account of his merits, his virtues and his talents, which in my judgment, place him on so high a ground, as not to induce a wish on his part, to shrink from any comparison with either of the five worthies of Massachusetts of whom we have been informed by the gentleman, [Mr. Pickering.]"

The New-York American is wrong in saying that Virginia "is becoming more sublimated" in *politics.* Virginia, we are well satisfied, "is daily becoming" more liberal and republican in her politics, while Mr. Ritchie, and his Magnus Apollo, Mr. Giles, are struggling to drive her to the opposite extreme. It is these, perhaps, to which the American has an eye, when it speaks of Virginia. The error is a palpable one, and should be corrected—Mr. Ritchie no longer speaks the sentiments of Virginia.

Alexandria Gazette.

Multum in parvo.—The dissolution of the Union would ruin the small States. Some of the large States might hope to become nations, but the smaller States would only be parts of nations, and such under the most unfavorable circumstances.—Multiplying nations would be multiplying wars—and the wars would be on land, with the worst horrors of hostilities: City would be against City—and towns would have to be walled as in ancient times.

Boston Pal.

Hugh Lloyd, Esq. Associate Judge of Delaware county, Penn., has lately resigned his commission, with the following endorsement on the back of it:

"I, the within named associate judge of Delaware county, aged eighty-three years, ten months and twenty-nine days, by attending every court upwards of thirty-three years, one orphan's court only excepted, having performed the duties of the within commission to the best of my judgment and ability, do, by these presents, resign and surrender up my said commission to his excellency the Governor, with the hope that a successor may be appointed to the satisfaction of a majority of the citizens of said county. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1825.

With sentiments of regard, etc. etc.
HUGH LLOYD, A. J. D. C."

Col. Chambers has been elected a Senator of the U. S. from the State of Maryland, to fill the vacancy occasionad by the resignation of Col. Lloyd. His competitor was Gen. Philip Reed. Mr. Chambers received 49 votes, Mr. Reed 34.

A letter from New-York says, "One of the best results of the late earthquake report, has been to make many persons acquainted with the inside of churches, of which they might otherwise have died in total ignorance."

The Vermont Journal states that eight hundred tons of copperas have been manufactured at the mines, in Stafford, the past year; yielding a net profit of 25,000 dollars.

A bill has passed the senate of Massachusetts, providing for the erection of a building adapted to the separate confinement of three hundred convicts.

William H. Crawford has lately been feasted and toasted by the citizens of Savannah, Ga. Is it not surprizing that while the Georgians denounce John Q. Adams as a despot and traitor for only hindering their executive from violating what two thirds of them declare to be a solemn treaty, they pay honors almost divine to a man who, in a state paper, pronounced them, male and female, to be fit helpmates for the Indians.—aye, and that such matrimonial copartnerships would be honorable, not to the aborigines, but to the Georgians?—*Cahawba Press.*

DIED,

In this county, on the 5th inst. at his father's residence in Hopewell, Mr. Robert Kearns, aged 26 years and 5 months, after having borne, with humble submission and patient resignation, a protracted illness of three months and five days. On the 1st of November, the subject of this brief obituary, was attacked with the typhus fever in Cheraw, S. C. from which he recovered so far only as to be able, by short stages, to reach his father's late in December. For two or three weeks his health was variable, sustaining on every change of weather a slight relapse; but on the whole, he flattered himself and his friends with the hope of a speedy recovery. Finding, however, about the 10th of January, that his disease was gaining ground, he made application for medical aid. His physicians found him in a state of extreme debility, upon which all the variety of symptoms of indigestion had supervened, Medicine having no permanent good effect, he became gradually weaker and weaker, until death at length closed the scene. Thus has been cut off in the prime of life and in the morning of his days, one whom circumstances induced him to entertain the most cheering prospects of long life and prosperity. Mr. Kearns was a young gentleman of irreproachable moral character.—Mild and unassuming in his manners, amiable in his disposition and honourable in his deportment, he commanded the esteem of all who knew him. He was a dutiful son, tender and affectionate brother, and a warm and faithful friend. In his death society has lost a valuable member, and Hopewell one of her favourite sons.

[COMMUNICATED.

Samuel Harris' Estate.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Harris, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately; and all persons having demands against said Harris, are requested to present them within the legal time, to the executors.

LAIRD H. HARRIS,
JOHN GINGLES,
JONATHAN HARRIS.

N. B. Laird H. Harris will be ready to settle at all times.

Feb. 7, 1826. 3t72

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in Mecklenburg county, N. C. under the firm of Wilson & Davison, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

FRANCIS WILSON,
THOMAS DAVISON.

January 25, 1826. 3t72

Constable's Sale.

A PLAIN neat Riding Chair, and a handsome plain Sulkey, will be sold on the Wednesday of February County Court, the property of J. G. Morse, executed to satisfy executions in favor of Thomas Alexander. A credit of six months will be given. Note, with approved security, will be required.

WM. LUCKEY, Constable.

3t72p

A mean Action.

A PERSON came to Port Republic Academy on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, and made it his business to write some very base language on several of the pupils' copy books; on one of which he wrote the following:—"Mend your maner and you wil mend your forten Ander Addlehill." I will give a liberal compensation for an introduction to Mr. Addlehill. I want to know if he is a judge of good manners, or a man of fortune. He is not a man of good behaviour, or he would not have behaved in that manner.

BURCH CHESHEIR, Teacher.

3t72

BELL INN.

HIRAM A. McADAMS

RETURNS his unfeigned thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to that well known house, at the corner of Broad and York streets, formerly occupied as an Inn by Welsh and Smith.

His house has undergone a thorough repair, where he is now ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

His stables are well supplied with provender, and attended by careful and honest hostlers.

Camden, Jan. 28, 1826. 3t71

Notice.

THE notes and accounts due to the firm of Jennings & Thompson, and which was managed by P. Thompson, are now the property of Edm'd. Jennings. All persons who are in arrears with that house, are therefore directed to pay all such notes and accounts to E. Jennings, in as much as they have mutually dissolved their business.

EDM'D. JENNINGS,
PEARSALL THOMPSON.

Charlotte, Nov. 20, 1825. 4t72

Notice.

ALL persons in debt to me, by note or book account, for articles purchased of P. Thompson, are informed that I have placed all demands due me in the hands of my lawful agent, Dr. D. R. Dunlap, who is instructed to sue for the same indiscriminately, unless paid very soon. It is well known to persons who purchased from Mr. Thompson, that the credit which he gave was a mere nominal credit; that whenever he called for their accounts, they were to discharge them. I hope all will pay off their accounts. None of you stays.

E. JENNINGS.

Jan. 25, 1826. 4t72

Notice.

I HAVE put into the hands of Washington Morrison, Attorney at Law, for collection, all my notes, accounts and receipts, for settlement.

H. S. KIMBLE.

Jan. 30, 1826. 3t71

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1.—Cotton, sales 11 a 11½; Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 20 a 21; Corn, 70 a 75; Flour, super, 5½; Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2¾ a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; Turk's Island, 75 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5½; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Jan. 24.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, 00 a 11½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 50 a 62; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 90 a 95; Steel, American, 8 a 0; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, Feb. 4.—Cotton, 11 a 11½; corn, 95; bacon, 9 a 10; whiskey, 40 a 45; brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple do. 40 a 42; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 21 a 25; molasses, 62½; iron, Swedish, 6½ a 7—upper country, 5½ a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 50 a 7 50.

Charleston, Jan. 23.—Cotton, 12½ a 13; corn, 75 a 80; bacon, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 37 a 38; whiskey, 30 a 32; beeswax, 32; iron, 4½ a 4¾; coffee, prime green, 18 a 91, inf. to good, 14 a 17; sugar, brown, 10 a 10½, muscovado, 8½ a 9½, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 00, Turk's Island, 50 a 00; molasses, 40.

Education.

THE subscribers having engaged Mr. M. O'Reilly to take charge of a School, beg leave to inform those who may be disposed to educate their children, that a school will be opened on the first of March; boarding can be had on reasonable terms, and a few scholars taken in. Mr. O'Reilly is highly recommended for moral character, and as being well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages; and we feel confident will give satisfaction to such as may entrust their children to his charge. The situation is healthy, being within one mile and a half of Beattie's Ford, and within three miles of the Catawba Springs in Lincoln county.

ROBERT ABERNATHY,
ALFRED M. BURTON,
ROBERT H. BURTON.

Feb. 1, 1826. 3t71

Bank of Newbern,
CHARLOTTE BRANCH.

NOTICE.

JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Esq. is appointed Bank Attorney. Those persons who have Bonds in Bank, are requested to be punctual in their renewals, as no indulgence can be given hereafter. Renewals will be allowed as heretofore, on payment of one-tenth part of the principal and interest, in any of the North-Carolina Bank notes; or one-twentieth part of the principal and interest, in South-Carolina notes. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient to remind our customers of the necessity of being punctual in their renewals.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. DAVIDSON, Cash'r.

Jan. 27, 1826. 3t71p

Notice.

THE subscriber informs those who are indebted to him, that he will attend at the next February court, in Charlotte, for the purpose of making settlements; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him individually, or to the association of M'Kenzie & Caldwell, will avail themselves of this notice, as a further indulgence ought not to be expected. My books and papers are in the hands of Dr. D. T. Caldwell, with whom settlements can at any time be made.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1826. 4t72

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of good Land, containing about 126 acres, well timbered, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, &c. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, or to John Henderson, sen. living near the premises.

WM. H. SMITH.

Feb. 1, 1826. 2t70

N. B. If the above tract be not sold previously at private sale, it will be disposed of at Public Auction, for cash, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February instant.

Watch & Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in this place, next door north of Mr. Harris' store, where clocks and watches will be repaired on the shortest notice, and warranted well done.

HIRAM PARKER.

Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1826. 3t71

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro Woman named NANCY, about 20 years of age, remarkably likely, and of a pleasant expression of countenance—usually looks down, and when she raises her eyes, they have rather a white appearance. Her voice is mild, and I think her nose is a little aquiline. I have strong reason to believe the said woman was taken up about four miles above Charlotte, on or about the first of last November, since which I have heard nothing of her. The woman was of good character, and was enticed away by her husband; and I have no doubt when they were separated near Charlotte, that she would have given herself up or been taken and told to whom she belonged—which makes me believe she is concealed or stolen. Any person who will prosecute the thief to conviction, and give me information where my woman is, will be entitled to the above reward; or to twenty dollars, for giving me information where I may get my woman.

WILLIAM McWILLIE.

Camden, Jan. 27, 1826. 5t75p

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By Joseph Moore, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

A German Tale.

Der Freischutz; or, The Magic Balls.

From the German of A. Apel.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Heaven preserve us!" said the forester's wife, crossing herself. "It is a very deadly sin, undoubtedly," pursued Bertram, "and a true woodsman would scorn such practices. He needs nothing but skill, and a good gun, as you have lately experienced, William. I would not, for my own part, fire off such balls for any price; I should always fear the fiend would, at some time or other, conduct the balls to his own mark instead of to mine."

Night drew round them with the conclusion of the forester's story. *He* went to his quiet bed, but William remained in restless agony. It was in vain that he attempted to compose himself. Sleep fled entirly from his spirit. Strange objects flitted past him, and hovered like dark omens over his pillow. The strange soldier of the forest, Schmid, Catherine, the duke's commissary, all rushed before his eyes, and his fevered imagination converted them into the most dreadful groups. Now, the miserable Schmid stood warningly before him, and hollowly pointed to his newly bleeding wounds; then the dark distorted face faded to the features of Catherine, wrestling with the strength of death; while the wild soldier of the forest stood mocking his agony with a hellish laugh of scorn. The scene then changed to his mind, and he stood in the forest before the commissary, preparing for the master shot. He aimed—fired—missed. Catherine sunk down on the earth. Bertram drove him away; while the one legged soldier, now again a friend, brought him fresh balls; but too late—the trial was over, and he was lost.

In this manner wore away his agonised night, and with the earliest dawn he sought the forest, hoping to meet with the soldier; the clear morning air chased away the dark images of sleep from his brow, and ennerved his drooping spirit. "Fool!" said he to himself, "because I cannot understand what is mysterious, must the mystery therefore be a sin? Is what I seek so contrary to nature that it requires the aid of spirits to obtain it? Does not man govern the mighty instinct of animals, and make them move according to the will of their master? Why then should he not be able, by natural means, to command the course of inanimate metal which receives force and motion only through him? Nature is rich in wonders which we do not comprehend, and shall I forfeit my happiness for an ignorant prejudice only? No! Spirits I will not call upon, but nature and her hidden powers I will challenge and use even though unable to explain its mystery. I will seek the soldier, and, if I cannot find him, I will at least be bolder than Schmid, for I have a better cause. He was urged by presumption, I by love and honour."

But the soldier appeared not, however earnestly William sought him; neither could any of those of whom he inquired give the slightest information respecting him, and two days were wasted in these anxious and fruitless inquiries.

"Then be it so," exclaimed the unhappy young man; and in a fit of despair he resolved to cast the magic balls in the forest. "My days," he added, "are numbered to me; this night will I seek the cross-road. Into its silent and solitary recess no one will dare to intrude; and the terrible circle will I not leave till the fearful work shall be done."

But when the shadows of evening had fell upon the earth, and after William had provided lead, bullet-molds, and coals, for his nocturnal occupation, he was gently detained by Bertram, who felt, he said, so severe an oppression, that he entreated him to remain in his chamber during the night. Catherine offered her services, but they were to her astonishment, declined. "At any other time," said her father, "I should have preferred, you, but to-night it must be William. I shall be happier if he will remain with me."

William hesitated. He grew sick in his inmost heart. He would have objected, but Catherine's entreaties were so earnest, her voice so irresistible, that he had nothing to oppose against her wishes. He remained in the chamber, and in the morning, Bertram's dark fears had faded, and he laughed at his own absurdity. He proposed going to the forest, but William, who intended to devote the day to his search for the soldier, dissuaded him, and departed alone. He went, but returned disappointed, and once more resolved to seek the forest at night. As he approached the house, Catherine met him. "Beloved William," said she, "you have a visitor, and a dear one, but you must guess who it is."

William was not at all disposed to guess, and still less to receive visits; for at that time the dearest friend would have been the most unwelcome intruder. He answered peevishly, and was thinking of a pretext to turn back, when the house opened, and the pale moon threw her soft ray upon a venerable old man, in the garb of a huntsman, who extended his arms towards him; and "William!" said a kind and well-known voice, and the next instant the young forester found himself folded to the bosom of his beloved uncle.

Ah! magic of early ties, dear recollections, and filial gratitude! William felt them all; his heart was full of joy, and all other thoughts were forgotten. Suddenly spoke the warning voice to the tranquil happy dreamer. The midnight hour struck, and William with a shudder, remembered what he had lost. "But one night more remains to me," said he; "to-morrow, or never." His violent agony did not escape the eye of his uncle, but he ascribed it to fatigue, and excused himself for detaining him from his needful rest, on account of his own departure, which he could not delay beyond the following day. "Yet grieve not, William," said the old man, as he retired to rest; "grieve not for this short hour thus spent, you will only sleep the sounder for it." William shivered, for to his ear these words conveyed a deeper meaning. There was a dark foreboding in his heart, that the execution of his plan would forever banish the quiet of sleep from his soul.

But day dawned—passed—and evening descended. "It must be now or never," thought William, "for to-morrow will be the day of trial." The females had been busied in preparations for the wedding, and the reception of their distinguished guest. Anne embraced William when he returned, and, for the first time, saluted him with the dear name of son. The tender joy of a young and happy bride glittered in the sweet eyes of Catherine. The supper-table was covered with flowers, good food, and large bottles of long-hoarded wine from the stores of Bertram. "Children," said the old man, "this is our own festival; let us, therefore, be happy: to-morrow we shall not be alone, though you may, perhaps, be happier. I have invited the priest, dear William, and when the trial is over"—A loud shriek from Catherine interrupted the forester. Kuno's picture had again fallen from its place, and had struck her severly on the forehead. Bertram grew angry. "I cannot conceive," said he, "why this picture is not hung properly; this is the second time it has given us a fright: are you hurt, Catherine?" "It is of no consequence," replied the maiden, gently wiping away the blood from her bright curls; "I am less hurt than frightened."

William grew sick when he beheld her pale face and forehead bathed in blood. So he had seen her in his distempered dreams on that dreadful night: and this reality conjured up all those fearful phantasies anew. His determination to proceed in his plan was shaken; but the wine, which he drank in greater quantities than usual, filled him with a wild courage, and ennerved him to undertake its execution. The clock struck nine. Love and valour must combat with danger, thought William. But he sought in vain for a decent pretext to leave his Catherine. How could he quit her on the bridal eve? Time flew with the rapidity of an arrow, and he suffered agonies in the soft arms of rewarding love. Ten o'clock struck: the decisive moment was come. Without taking leave, William started from his bride, and left the house to range the forest. "Whither go you, William?" said her mother, following him, alarmed. "I have shot a deed which I had forgotten," answered the youth. She still entreated, and Catherine looked terrified, for she felt that there was something (though she knew not what) to fear, from his distracted manner. But their supplications were unheeded. William sprung from them both, and hastened into the forest.

The moon was on the wane, and gleamed a dark red light above the horizon. Grey clouds flew rapidly past, and sometimes darkened the surrounding country, which was soon relighted up by the wild and glittering moonlight. The birch and aspen trees nodded like spectres in the shade; and to William the silver poplar was a white shadowy figure, which solemnly waved, and beckoned him to return. He started, and felt as if the two extraordinary interpositions to his plan, and the repeated falls of the picture, were the last admonitions of his departing angel, who thus warned him against the commission of an unblessed deed. Once more he wavered in his intention. Now he had even determined to return, when a voice whispered close to him, "Fool! hast thou not already used the magic balls, and dost thou only dread the toil of laboring for them?" He paused. The moon shoue brilliantly out from a dark cloud, and lighted up the tranquil roof of the forester's humble dwelling. William saw Catherines's window shine in the silvery ray, and he stretched out his arms towards it, and again directed his steps towards home. Then the voice rose whispering again around him, and "Hence! to thy work!—away, it murmured; while a strong gust of wind brought to his ear the stroke of the second quarter. "To my work," he repeated; "aye, it is cowardly to return half way—foolish to give up the great object when for a lesser, I have already, perhaps, risked my salvation. I will finish."

He strode rapidly forward. The wind drove the fugitive clouds over the moon, and William entered the deep darkness of the forest. Now he stood upon the cross road; the magic circle was drawn; the skulls and bones of the dead laid in order around it; the moon buried herself deeper in the cloudy mass, and left the glimmering coals, at intervals fanned into a blaze by the fitful gusts of wind, alone to light the midnight deed, with a wild and melancholy glare. Remotely the third quarter resounded from a dull and heavy tower clock. William put the casting ladles upon the coals, threw the lead into it, together with three balls, which had already hit their mark, according to the huntsman's usage: then the forest began to be in motion; the night ravens, owls and bats fluttered up and down, blinded by the glare of light. They fell from their boughs, and placed themselves among the bones around the circle, where, with hollow croakings and wild jabberings, they held an unintelligible conversation with the skulls. Momentarily their numbers increased, and among and above them hovered pale cloudy forms, some shaped like animals, some like human beings. The gusts of wind sported frightfully with their dusky vapoury forms, scattering and reuniting them like the dews of the evening shades. One form alone stood motionless and unchanged, gazing with fixed and woeful looks at William; once it lifted up its pale hands in sorrow, and seemed to sigh. The fire burned gloomily at the moment; but a large grey owl flapped its wings, and fanned the dying embers into light. William turned shivering away, for the countenance of his dead mother gazed mournfully at him from the dark and dusky figure.

The bell tolled eleven; the pale figure vanished with a groan; the owls and night ravens flew screeching up into the air, and the skulls and bones clattered beneath their wings. William knelt down by his hearth of coals. He began steadily to cast, and with the last sound of the bell, the first ball fell from the mould.

The owls and the skulls were quiet; but along the road an old woman, bent down with the weight of age, advanced towards the circle. She was hung round with wooden spoons, ladles, and other kitchen utensils, which made a frightful clattering. The owls screeched at her approach, and caressed her with their wings. Arrived at the circle, she stooped down to seize the bones and the skulls; but the skulls hissed flames at her, and she drew back her withered hands from the fire. Then she paced round the circle, and grinning & chattering, held up her wares towards William. "Give me the skulls," she gabbled; "give me the skulls, and I will give thee my treasures; give me the skulls, the skulls; what canst thou want with the trash? Thou art mine—mine, dear bridegroom; none can help thee; thou canst not escape me; thou must lead with me in the bridal dance. Come away, thou bridegroom mine!"

William's heart throbbed; but he remained silent, and hastened on with his work. The old woman was not a stranger to him. A mad beggar had often haunted the neighborhood, until she found an asylum in the mad-house. Now, he knew not whether her appearance was a reality or a delusion. In a short time she grew enraged, threw down her stick, and chattered anew at William. "Take these for our nuptial night," she cried; "the bridal bed is ready and to morrow, when evening cometh, thou wilt be wedded to me. Come soon, my love; delay not, my bridegroom; come soon." And she hobbled slowly away into the forest.

Suddenly there arose a rattling like the noise of wheels, mingled with the cracking of whips and shouting of men. A carriage came headlong, with six horses and outriders. "What is the meaning of all this in the road?" cried the foremost horseman. "Room there!" William looked up. Fire sprung from the hoofs of the horses, and round the wheels of the carriage: it shone like the glimmering of phosphorus. He suspected a magical delusion, and remained quiet. "On on, upon it!—over it—down! down!" cried the horseman; and in a moment the whole troop stormed in headlong upon the circle.—William plunged down to the earth, and the horses reared furiously above his head; but the airy cavalry whirled high in the air with the carriage, and, after turning several times round the magic circle, disappeared in a storm of wind, which tore the tops of the mightiest trees.

Some time elapsed ere William could recover from his terror. At length he compelled his trembling fingers to be steady, and cast a few balls without further interruption. Again the well known tower clock struck, and to him in the dreadful solitary circle, consoling as the voice of humanity, rose the sound from the habitations of men, but the clock struck the quarter thrice. He shuddered at the lightning-like flight of time; for a third part of his work was hardly done. Again the clock struck, for the fourth time!—Horror's! his strength was annihilated, every limb was palsied, and the mould fell out of his trembling hand. He listened, in the quiet resignation of despair, for the stroke of the full, the terrible midnight hour. The sound hesitated—delayed—was silent. To palter with the awful midnight hour was too daring and too dangerous even to the dreadful powers of darkness. Hope again raised the sunk heart of William; he hastily drew out his watch and beheld it pointing to the second quarter of the hour. He looked gratefully up towards heaven, and a feeling of piety moderated the transport, which, contrary to the laws of the dark world, would otherwise have burst forth in loud and joyous exclamations.

Strengthened by the experience of the last half hour, against any new delusion, William went boldly on with his work. Every thing was silent around him, except that the owls snored in their uneasy sleep, and at intervals struck their beaks against the bones of the dead. Suddenly it was broken by a cracking among the bushes. The sound was familiar to the sportsman, and, as he expected, a huge wild boar broke through the briers, and came foaming towards the circle. Believing this to be a reality, he sprung hastily on his feet, seized his gun, and attempted to fire. Not a spark came from the flint. Startled at his danger, he drew his hunting knife to attack it,—when the bristly savage like the carriage and horses, ascended high above his head, and vanished into the silent fields of air.

The anxious lover worked on steadily to regain the time he had so unhappily lost. Sixty balls were cast. He looked joyfully upwards; the clouds were dispersing, and the moon again threw her bright rays upon the surrounding country; he was rejoicing in the approaching end of his labours, when an agonised voice in the tones of Catherine, shrieked out the name of "William!" In the next moment, he beheld his beloved dart from among the bushes, and gaze fearfully around her. Following her distracted steps, and panting closely behind her, trod the mad beggar woman, extending her withered arms towards the fugitive, whose light dress, fluttered in the wind, she repeatedly attempted to grasp. Catherine collected her expiring strength in one desperate effort to escape, when the long-sought soldier of the forest planted himself before her, and delayed her flight. The hesitation of the moment gained time for the mad woman who sprung wildly upon Catherine, and grasped her in her long and fleshless hands. William could endure it no longer, he dashed the last ball from his hands, and was on the point of springing from the circle, when the bell tolled mid-night, and the delusion vanished. The owls knocked the skulls and bones cluttering againts each other, & flew up to their hiding places; the coals were suddenly extinguished; and William sunk, exhausted with fatigue, to the earth; but again he was disturbed by the slow and sullen approach of a stranger, mounted upon a huge and coal black steed: he stopped before the demolished magic circle, and addressed the huntsman,—"You have stood the trial well," said he; "what do you require of me?"

"Of you, stranger, nothing," replied William; "of that of which I had need, I have prepared for myself."

"But with my assist ance," continued the stranger; "therefore a share of it belongs to me." "Certainly not," replied the huntsman; "I have neither hired you nor called upon you."

The horseman smiled. "You are bolder than your equals are wont to be," said he. "Take then the balls which you have cast: sixty for you, three for me. The first hit, the second miss.—When we meet again you will understand me."

William turned away. "I will not meet you again; I will never see you more," he cried, trembling. "Why do you turn from me?" demanded the stranger with a horrible laugh: "do you know me?" "No; no," said the huntsman, shuddering; "I know you not; I will not even look upon you. Whoever you may be, leave me."

The black horseman turned his steed. "The rising hairs of your head," cried he with gloomy gravity, "declare that you do know me. You are right; I am he whom you name in the secrecy of your soul, and shudder to think you have done so." At these words he disappeared, and the trees under which he had stood, let their withered branches sink helpless and dead to the earth.

"Merciful heaven! William," said Catherine, on marking his pale and distracted look on his return after midnight; "what has happened to you? you look as if you had just risen from the grave."—"It is the night air," he replied, "and I am not well." "But, William," said the forester, "why then would you go to the forest: something has happened to you there. Boy, you cannot thus blind me."

William was startled; the sad solemnity of Bertram's manner struck him.—"Yes, something has occurred," said he; "but have patience for a few days, and all shall be explained to your satisfaction." "Willingly, dear son," interrupted the forester; "question him no further, Catherine. Go to your needful rest, William, and indulge in hope of the future. He who goes on in his occupation openly and honestly, can never be harmed by the evil spirits of the night."

William had need of all this dissimulation; for the old man's observations so nearly meeting the truth, his forbearing love, and unshaken confidence in William's honesty, altogether distracted his mind: he hastened to his room, determined to destroy the magical preparation. "But one ball—only will I use," exclaimed he, weeping aloud, with his folded hands held up to heaven; "and surely this determination will efface the sin of the deed I have committed. With a thousand acts of penitence I will make atonement for what is past, for I cannot now step back without betraying my happiness, my honour and my love." And with the resolution he calmed the tumult of his spirit, and met the rays of the morning sun with more tranquillity than he had dared to hope.

The commissary of the duke arrived; he proposed a shooting party in the forest before the trial of skill took place. "For, though we must certainly retain the old form," said he, "of the essay shot, yet the skill of the huntsman is, after all, best proved in the forest: so come, young marksman, to the woods."

William's cheek grew pale, and he earnestly tried to excuse himself from accompanying them. But, when this was refused by the chief forester, he entreated at least to be allowed to fire his trial shot before his departure. Old Bertram shook his head doubtingly; "William," said he, "should my suspicion of yesterday be just"—"Father!" replied the youth; and no longer daring to hesitate, he departed with them to the forest.

Bertram had in vain endeavoured to suppress his forebodings and assume a cheerful countenace. Catherine too was dejected, and it was not till the arrival of the priest that she recollected her nuptial garland: her mother had locked it up, and, in her haste to open the chest, broke the lock, and was obliged to send into the village for another wreath, as too much time had been wasted in endeavouring to recover the first. "Let them give you the handsomest," said Anne to the little messenger, "the very handsomest they have." The boy accordingly chose the most glittering, and the seller, who misunderstood him, sent a death garland, composed of myrtle and rosemary, intermingled with silver. The mother and daughter beheld and recognised the mysterious intimation of fate; they embraced each other in silence, and endeavoured to smile away their terror, by imputing it to the boy's mistake. Again the broken lock was tried; it opened easily now; the wreaths were changed, and the bridal gardlan was twined around Catherine's brilliant locks.

The sportsmen returned from the forest. The commissary was inexhaustible on the subject of William's wonderous skill. "It almost appears ridiculous," said he, "after such proofs, to require any further trial; yet, in honor of the old custom, we must perform what appears superfluous; we will therefore finish the business as quickly as possible. There, upon that pillar, sits a dove, shoot it." "For God's sake," said Catherine, hastily approaching, "do not shoot that dove. Alas! in my sleep last night I was myself a dove, and my mother, while fastening a ring round my neck, on your approaching us became covered with blood."

William drew back his gun; but the chief forester smiled. "So timid, little maiden!" said he, "that will never do for a huntsman's bride: come, courage! courage!—or the dove is a favourite, perhaps?"

"Ah no," she replied; "it is but fear."

"Well then," replied the commissary, "have courage; and now, William, fire."

The shot fell, and, in the same moment, Catherine sunk, with a loud scream, to the earth. "Silly girl," exclaimed the commissary, lifting her up; but a stream of blood flowed over her face, her forehead was shattered, for the ball of the rifle was lodged in the wound. William turned, on hearing loud shrieks behind him, and beheld his Catherine pale, weltering in her blood, and by her side the soldier of the forest, who, with a fiendish laugh of scorn, pointed to his dying victim, and cried aloud to William, "Sixty hit, three miss!"

"Accursed fiend!" shrieked the wretched youth, striking at the detested form with his sword, "hast thou thus deceived me?" His agony permitted no further expression, for he sunk senseless to the earth by the side of his victim bride. The commissary and priest in vain endeavoured to console the children's heart-broken parents. The mother had scarcely laid the prophetic garland of death upon the bosom of the bride corpse, when her sorrow and life expired with her last-shed tear: the solitary father soon followed them, and the miserable William closed his life in the madhouse.

WOMAN.—The female sex is greatly superior to the male, in mildness, patience, benevolence, affection, and attachment. While the crimes of women, like prodigies, excite our wonder, their virtues occupy every corner of society, and constitute in its rude or its civilized state, the solace, the cement, and the ornament of life.

CONVERSATION.—"Friend," said Theophrastus to one who had observed a profound silence during an entertainment, "if you be a fool, you act the part of a wise man; but if you be a wise man, you certainly play the fool."